One-Sided Internationalism, or Stalinism
The Asian Mode of Production

V. N. Emelyanov

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One of the main sources for the study of Stalinism is not the murky torrent of anti-Stalinist writings (mocking the bones of the dead is blasphemy; the Russian people have always considered it a despicable pursuit) that now overwhelms us, but Mikhail Yevgrafovich's prophetic foresight regarding Stalinism. As for the socio-economic formation to which it belongs, this is by no means socialism, but something about which we can all, without exception, sing: 'We didn't cover this in class; it wasn't on the syllabus!' To prevent us from learning about it, those in power censor and mangle the works of the founders of Marxism, whilst many of them are not published at all. After all, in 70 years, we have not even managed to publish the complete works of K. Marx and F. Engels! Nevertheless, some things cannot be concealed.

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V. N. Emelyanov – Candidate of Economic Sciences

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One of the main sources for the study of Stalinism is not the murky torrent of anti-Stalinist writings (mocking the bones of the dead is blasphemy; the Russian people have always considered it a despicable pursuit) that now overwhelms us, but Mikhail Evgrafovich's prophetic foresight regarding Stalinism. As for the socio-economic formation to which it belongs, this is by no means socialism, but something about which we can all, without exception, sing: 'We didn't cover this, we weren't asked about it!' To prevent us from learning about it, those in power censor and mangle the works of the founders of Marxism, and many of them are not published at all. After all, in 70 years we have not even managed to publish the complete works of K. Marx and F. Engels! Nevertheless, some things cannot be concealed. For instance, in K. Marx's work *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy* (K. Marx and F. Engels, Collected Works, vol. 13, Moscow, 1959, p. 7), all pre-socialist modes of production, together with their corresponding political systems (though the primitive communal system is not included here), are listed in the following order: Asiatic, ancient, feudal and bourgeois. The Asiatic mode of production is mentioned in other works, but not in Soviet textbooks on political economy: here it has been glossed over for the entire 70 years. Why? Because if one were to describe it according to Marx, it would bear far too close a resemblance to the socio-economic formation in which we have been living for over 70 years. It would become clear why, for 70 years, we have been unable to catch up with capitalism in almost

all indicators, including the most important one – labour productivity. Yet V.I. Lenin wrote: 'Socialism is the highest form of labour productivity compared to capitalism.' This is the second time since the NEP that we have been 'treating' our so-called socialism with capitalism, because in 1917 we were not propelled forward to a higher stage of development, but were thrown back three stages – from capitalism, which was advanced for its time, to the Asian mode of production. That is why we simply cannot catch up with capitalism. And that is precisely why we cannot make sense of it: where did Stalin's monstrous despotism come from in the context of our 'socialism'? Yet practically unlimited power (far surpassing that of monarchs!) was held – and continues to be held – by all our leaders since 1917. And take the despots of the socialist countries, such prominent figures as Mao and Ceauşescu! Though the others were not far behind! It turns out to be a pattern. Where does it come from? Karl Marx explained this too: the basis of the Asian mode of production is inevitably accompanied by a pyramidal bureaucratic superstructure with **an Asian-type despot** at its apex; moreover, the higher up one goes, the closer to the apex, the more one encounters those Asians whom Karl Marx called 'pubic lice'. It is telling that I.V. Stalin's main lie – the proclamation that socialism would be established in our country by 1936 – suits all the anti-Stalinist General Secretaries perfectly! And until a General Secretary is found who acknowledges that we have not lived a single day under socialism and that the starting point for perestroika for us is the Asian mode of production, there can be no serious talk of any perestroika or glasnost: it will be yet another exercise in empty rhetoric! The organisation 'Memory' was set up precisely to remind people of this.

What, then, is the Asian mode of production? Commenting on Marx, Lenin wrote: 'The "key" to Eastern systems lies in the absence of private ownership of land.' 'All land is the property of the state' (V.I. Lenin, Notes on 'Correspondence between K. Marx and F. Engels, 1844–1863', Moscow, 1959, p. 160). It follows, then, that the nationalisation of the means of production is not always socialism, since such a system existed even under the pharaohs! The next characteristic of the Asian mode of production is the existence **of public works** directed by the central government (V.I. Lenin, ibid., p. 263). It is physically impossible for a single Asian despot to manage the entire nationalised economy, and so he is forced

establish a pyramidal bureaucratic administrative superstructure above the base. The base itself **is constantly multi-layered**, comprising:

– a state-bureaucratic communal system,

– a state-bureaucratic slave-owning system,

– a state-bureaucratic feudal system,

– a state-bureaucratic bourgeois system.

In subsequent formations, one of these systems becomes dominant, the economy becomes privately owned, and bureaucracy virtually disappears. We, however, after 1917, returned to the state-bureaucratic systems of the Asian mode of production, with the superstructure inherent to them, headed by the Asian-type despot that is inevitable for such a system. Stalin was a classic example of such a despot. Perhaps he was a classic example precisely because he himself was Asian.

In Russia, vestiges of the Asian mode of production have always been strong. In particular, Russian tsars right up to Peter I regarded themselves as the supreme owners of the land; they could at any moment strip any landowner of his estate and reassign his land to another. We also constantly note the existence of public works. All this enabled Saltykov-Shchedrin, looking back, to offer a prophetic description of Stalinism, right down to an almost exact portrait sketch of Stalin, which is reflected in the character of the last ruler of Glupovo – Ugryum-Burcheev. This is how Mikhail Yevgrafovich depicts it:

At that time, nothing was yet reliably known about the Communists, the Socialists, or the so-called ‘levellers’ (i.e. advocates of egalitarianism – V.E.) in general. Nevertheless, levelling did exist, and on a vast scale at that. There were ‘walk-in-a-line’ levellers, ‘ram’s horn’ levellers, ‘hedgehog mittens’ levellers (even People’s Commissar Yezhov was foreseen! – V.E.) and so on and so forth. But no one saw anything in this that threatened society or undermined its foundations. It seemed that if a person were deprived of life for the sake of comparison with their peers, then although this might not bring him any particular happiness personally, it was useful, and even necessary, for the preservation of social harmony. The ‘levellers’ themselves had no inkling that they

were ‘Levellers’; rather, they called themselves benevolent and provident organisers, who, at their discretion, sought the happiness of those under their command and authority…

Such was the simplicity of morals in those days that we, as witnesses of a later era, can scarcely transport ourselves, even in our imagination, to those not-so-distant times when every squadron commander, whilst not calling himself a communist, nevertheless regarded it as his honour and duty to be one, from top to bottom.

Ugryum-Burcheyev was among the most fanatical levellers of this school. Having drawn a straight line, he set out to squeeze the entire visible and invisible world into it, and moreover with such an absolute determination that it would be impossible to turn either backwards or forwards, nor to the right nor to the left. Did he intend, in doing so, to become a benefactor of humanity? – it is difficult to answer this question in the affirmative. Rather, however, one might think that in his mind there were no assumptions whatsoever about anything. It **was** only in later times (almost before our very eyes) that **the notion of combining the idea of straightness with that of universal happiness was elevated to a rather complex administrative theory, rife with ideological subterfuges** (highlighted here and below by me – V.E.), but the levellers of the old school, such as Ugryum-Burcheyev, acted with simplicity of spirit, driven solely by an instinctive aversion to curved lines and all manner of zigzags and twists… **The straight line appealed to him not because it was also the shortest route… but because along it one could march for an entire lifetime without ever reaching any destination**. (This is precisely what we have been doing for the last 70-odd years! – V.E.).

A portrait of Ugryum-Burcheev is still preserved in the city archives. He is a man of medium height, with a somewhat wooden face that evidently never lit up with a smile. Thick hair, cut close to the scalp and as black as pitch, covers his conical skull and tightly… frames his narrow, sloping forehead. His eyes are grey and sunken…; his gaze is clear and unwavering; his nose is dry, descending from his forehead almost in a straight line downwards; his lips are thin, pale, and fringed by the trimmed stubble of his moustache; his jaws are well-developed, yet without any striking hint of carnivorousness, but with a certain inexplicable air of readiness to crush or bite something in half. His entire figure

A gaunt man with narrow shoulders, raised upwards, his chest artificially thrust forward, and long, muscular arms. He is dressed in a military-style frock coat, buttoned up to the top, and holds in his right hand Borodavkin's 'Charter on Unwavering Consistency', but, it would seem, is not reading it; rather, he appears to be marvelling at the fact that there could be people in the world who deem it necessary to enshrine even this unwavering resolve in some sort of charter.

By this, Mikhail Yevgrafovich clearly emphasises the freedom of action and efficiency of Asian despotic rule, which has not only drawbacks but also advantages – for example, during wartime and other extreme conditions, of which we had plenty during the thirty-year period of I.V. Stalin's rule. Yet it was precisely during these thirty years that the entire complex—comprising both the base and the superstructure—of the Asian mode of production was fully established; neither Khrushchev's democratic voluntarism nor Brezhnev's stagnant despotism succeeded in restructuring it into the desired form of socialism, although both made full use of the freedom of action and operational efficiency of Asian despotic rule. Curiously enough, it is M.S. Gorbachev who is introducing widespread democratisation and glasnost by utilising precisely this same operational efficiency of the political superstructure, which he inherited along with the Asian base perfected by I.V. Stalin. And this utilisation must be viewed solely as a positive development, despite its archaic nature. Imagine how long it would have taken to introduce these changes if they had been debated in the same way as they are in the British Parliament or the US Congress! Unfortunately, none of the three post-Stalin leaders mentioned above had seriously studied political economy – they simply had no time for it: but they did have enough time to rise to the top of the leadership. And they had never even heard of the Asian mode of production, sincerely believing that they were already living under socialism. That is why they tried, and continue to try, to reform the existing base from the top of the political superstructure. On 12 March 1988, in none other than *Pravda* itself, a lengthy article appeared entitled 'Who Will Re-educate the Bureaucrat?'. Naturally, there is not a word in it about the fact that the bureaucrat is an integral part of the political superstructure of the Asian mode of production, and that without changing this basis, the bureaucrat will not go anywhere. But this means that the whole of this

article in the party's main organ is unscientific. And there is no shortage of such articles and speeches at present. One need not be a prophet to foresee where the current round of perestroika will lead if it is conducted at such an anti-Marxist, unscientific level. In the same issue of *Pravda*, the front page features an article entitled 'The Village Is Tired of Orders', which once again laments that even the draft of the new law 'On Co-operation in the USSR' once more lays down directive targets for collective farms, as well as excessive centralisation and bureaucratisation of management. But who, exactly, are these bureaucrats? And perhaps it is not so much the bureaucrats themselves (who are, for the most part, merely executors) as those who issue directives to them under the 'Asiatic mode of production'? As classic examples of this mode of production, Marx cited, first and foremost, the ancient 'superpowers' of the Near East – Egypt and Mesopotamia. Thus, according to the Bible, Jacob was the first to enter Mesopotamia, whilst in Egypt Joseph became the first major bureaucrat under the pharaoh. Gradually, through abuses in the sphere of distribution and by enjoying better living conditions than the indigenous population, their descendants in these countries multiplied and grew immensely in number, and the territory of these countries became filled with their heirs; as a result of reckless, predatory exploitation, this territory is turning into a desert, just as the once-flourishing Arabia had previously become one. Very recently, our newspapers reported that a similar unpatriotic attitude towards the land has led to the destruction of the soil and the transformation of an entire autonomous republic – Kalmykia – into a desert. Having first deceived the ancient Egyptians out of all their gold, Moses leads the plunderers out of their country. Incidentally, the very name of these hereditary criminals and plunderers, even in their own language, derives from the root EZR, which means 'to transgress something', including the law, 'to commit a crime'. This is precisely why they so strongly dislike their own ethnonym when others use it in reference to them. This alone is regarded by them as anti-Semitism. According to a statement by M.S. Gorbachev, Jews, who make up 0.69 per cent of the population in our country, hold 20 per cent of all leadership positions; which, given their high level of organisation, cohesion and the subordination of the lower echelons of the bureaucracy to them, means that they hold the controlling stake in the country's governance – that is to say, the same as was the case with

the Egyptian pharaohs and Mesopotamian kings. The highly organised structure of Masonic lodges, which for millennia have been formed from local 'Quislings' and 'Vlasovites', acts as a buffer between the outwardly too conspicuous Zionist ruling elite and the indigenous population. 'Memory' remembers this! And it is being crushed.

Thus, **the Zionist-Masonic bureaucratic complex** is the true embodiment of what we usually refer to simply as bureaucracy.

Having plundered and turned the most fertile and '?' fields of the Middle East into a desert, this complex has turned its sights on ancient Greece and Rome. '…' Under the active influence of the fifth column – the Freemasons – Europe has fallen at the feet of the Jewish golden calf.

The official Soviet press remained virtually silent on the existence of Freemasons for decades, right up until the scandalous exposure of the P-2 lodge. Now, however, it believes that this scandal has been all but forgotten and that it is possible to return to the days of 'war communism', when commissars in leather jackets, introduced by L. Trotsky in the army, would summarily execute anyone against whom a Jew had made a denunciation—merely for calling him a Jew, let alone a 'Yid'—or anyone who, on the basis of a denunciation, claimed the existence of a Zionist-Masonic conspiracy. In this regard, the most brazen statements appeared in our press from two of its representatives, who reflected the will of this oligarchy of usurers:

On 1 August 1987, the newspaper *Soviet Sport* published an article 'To the Music of Football', containing 'revelations' by the political commentator Igor Fesunenko. He wrote that 'Memory' activists were engaged in 'scaring gullible ordinary people with some Freemasons whom no one has ever seen'.

Entirely in the spirit of Trotsky's commissars—that is, presenting the question of the existence of a Zionist-Masonic conspiracy as an axiom requiring no proof—a certain A. Cherkizov, whose article on 'Memory' was published on 18 June 1987 in the newspaper 'Soviet Culture', 'No,' he says, 'there is no such conspiracy and there never has been – what is there to prove! And anyone who talks about it is an anti-Semite!'

Italian television is producing a series about the P-2 Lodge entitled – quite transparently – 'Octopus-2'. Here, however, when the film's text is translated from Italian into Russian, the word

‘Freemasons’ is also shamelessly removed in every episode and, in some places, replaced with the word ‘Mafia’. ‘…’

Who else could this be for, if not the Zionist Freemasons themselves, who have an interest in concealing their presence in our country? It was precisely this political superstructure that, from 1917 onwards, set about creating the foundations of the Asian mode of production, for which, first and foremost, it seized the economy from private owners and transferred it to the state, which from day one was declared socialist. Russians, Ukrainians, Uzbeks, Georgians, Tatars and other former business owners were either physically eliminated by those very same commissars in leather jackets, or fled abroad. It soon became clear that the economy, which, according to the theory of progressive development, ought to have yielded a high level of labour productivity compared with that of capitalism, had slipped to a level far below not only that of feudalism, but also that of antiquity. It proved impossible to attribute all these misfortunes to the consequences of the civil war. To remedy the economy of the highest formation – socialism – the ‘non-existent’ Zionist Freemasons proposed the economy of the overthrown formation – capitalism. With that ‘insignificant’ difference—in the context of internationalism—that now, instead of capitalists from the indigenous population, the economy was run almost exclusively by Jewish capitalists, or, as they were called, ‘NEPmen’. Nowadays – in what is effectively a second NEP – the indigenous population once again lacks the money to set up cooperatives; consequently, the overwhelming majority of these cooperatives are, once again, owned by Jews. This must be borne in mind!

In introducing a new economic policy under pressure from circumstances imposed by the Zionist Freemasons, V.I. Lenin repeatedly stated that this measure **was a necessary and temporary one**. I.V. Stalin, as a faithful disciple and follower of V.I. Lenin, began systematically dismantling private capital after Lenin’s death, but despite all his efforts right up until the end of his life, he was unable to break free from the web of the Zionist-Masonic political superstructure: after all, not even V.I. Lenin himself could have overcome this superstructure! Why? The reason is simple: to seize power, the Bolsheviks were sorely lacking in both manpower and, even more so, material resources, and were forced to agree to admit into the Bolshevik ranks virtually the entire Bund, against which V.I.

had fought against all his life! And here is the result for the first half of 1918.

Council of People's Commissars:

1. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars: Lenin (Ulyanov), Russian
2. Commissar for Foreign Affairs Chicherin, Russian
3. Commissar for Nationalities: Stalin (Dzhugashvili), Georgian
4. Commissar for Agriculture Proshyan, Armenian
5. People's Commissar for the Army and Navy: Trotsky (Bronstein), Jewish
6. Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council: Larin (Lurie), Jewish
7. Commissioner for Reconstruction Schlichter – Jewish
8. Commissioner for State Lands: Kaufman, a Jew
9. Commissioner for State Control: Lander, a Jew
10. Commissioner for Public Works, V. Schmidt, is Jewish
11. Commissioner for Social Welfare, Lilina (Knigissen), Jewish
12. Commissioner of Education Lunacharsky (Bailikh) is Jewish
13. Commissioner for Religious Affairs Spitzberg, Jewish
14. Commissioner for Public Health Anvelt, Jewish
15. Commissioner for Internal Affairs Zinoviev (Apfelbaum) Jewish
16. Commissioner for Finance, Gukovsky, Jewish
17. Press Commissioner Volodarsky (Kogan), a Jew
18. Elections Commissioner Uritsky, a Jew
19. Commissioner for Justice Steinberg, Jewish
20. Commissioner for Evacuation, Sheginshtein, Jewish; his assistants: Avich, Zaslavsky, Jewish, Jewish

People's Commissariat for the Army and Navy

1. People's Commissar Trotsky (Bronstein)
2. Chief of Staff of the Northern Army: Fishman
3. Chairman of the Council of Armies of the Western Front: Pozern
4. Political Commissioner of the Military District, Gubelman

5. Political Commissar of the Vitebsk Military District, Deib
6. Political Commissar of the 12th Army, Sheychik (Meychik?)
7. Political Commissar of the Samara Division, Bekman
8. Political Commissar of the 4th Army Headquarters, Livenson
9. Military Judicial Commissar of the 12th Army: Omm
10. Military Requisitioning Commissioner for the town of Slutsk: Kalmanovich
11. Military Commissar of the Samara Division, Gluzman
12. Requisition Commissioner of the Moscow Military District Detachment, Zusmanovich
13. Trotsky (Bronstein), Chairman of the Main Moscow Military Council
14. 15. His assistants: Hirschfeld, Sklyansky (Jewish), (Jewish)
16. 17. Members of the same council: Shorodak, Petch (Jewish), Jewish
18. 19. Military commissars of the Moscow Governorate: Steingard, Dulis (Jewish, Latvian)
20. Commander of the Border Guard School: Gleiser, a Jew
21. 22. Political commissars of the 15th Division: Dzelis, Polonsky (Latvian, Jewish)
23. Commander of the Military Council of the Caucasian Armies: Lehtiner, Jewish
24. 25. Extraordinary Commissioners of the Eastern Front Bruno, Shulman – a Jew, a Jew
27. 28. 29. Members of the Caucasus Military Council Ozenfeld, Mainhof, Ozengolts – Jewish, Jewish, Jewish
30. Commander of the Red Army in Yaroslavl, Hecker, Jewish
31. Head of the Petrograd Military Commissariat, Peiger, Jewish
32. Political Commissar of the Petrograd Military District, Gittis, Jewish
33. Commander of the Eastern Front, Vatsetis – Latvian
34. Member of the Military Commune Council (former Austrian officer) Kolman, Jewish
35. Head of the Moscow Military District, Bitsis (Latvian)
36. Military Commissioner of the Moscow Military District, Metkaz, Jewish
37. Head of Crimean Defence, Zak, a Jew
38. Commander of the Kursk Front: Sluzin (Jewish)
39. His deputy: Zilberman, Jewish
40. Political Commissar of the Uman Front: Spiro (Jewish)

41. Representative for peace negotiations with Germany, Davidovich, a Jew

People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs

1. People's Commissar Zinoviev (Apfelbaum)
2. Head of the Propaganda Department, Goldenrudin
3. Assistant to the People's Commissar, Uritsky
4. Chairman of the Commission of the Petrograd Commune, Ender
5. Vice-Chairman of the Hygiene Commission, Udnik
6. Commissioner for the Evacuation of Refugees: Fenigstein
7. his assistant: Abram Krokhmal (Zagorsky)
8. Commissioner for the Petrograd Press: Volodarsky
9. Petrograd Mayor Schneider
10. Mayor of Moscow: Minor
11. Moscow Press Commissioner Krasikov
12. Petrograd Police Commissioner: Faerman
13. Head of the Press Bureau, Martinsson
14. Moscow Commissioner for Public Safety, Ozental

All Jews

The Collegium of the Cheka

Chairman Dzerzhinsky, a Pole Deputy

Chairman Peters, a Latvian

Members of the Collegium: Shklovsky, Kneifis, Tseystin, Ozmirovich, Kronberg, Khaykina, Leontovich, Ivkin, Delafabre, Blumkin, Alexandrovich, Tsitkin, Eitenberg, Fines, Zaks, Goldin Y., Gelperstein, Knigissen, Deybkin, Shiplenkus, Ozmirovich E., Sverdlov G., Carlson, Latsis, Deibil, Zakis, Janson, Shaumyan, Seizan, Vogel, Antonov – Jews, Latvians, Armenians, a German, a Russian

Libert, the head of Taganskaya Prison, was Jewish

The Petrograd Cheka Collegium: Sheinkman, Giller, Model, I. Ozmirovich, Krasikov, Bukhian, Annert, I. Kozlovsky, Dieperov, Merbis, Poinis – Jews, a Pole, an Armenian, Latvians

Model, a Jew, Chairman of the Commission for the Trubetskoy Bastion and the Peter and Paul Fortress

People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs

1. People's Commissar Chicherin, Russian
2. 3. His assistants: Karakhan, Friche (Jewish), Latvian(?)
4. Director of the Passport Office, Margolin (Jewish)
5. Ambassador to Berlin: Ioffe (Jewish)
6. Head of and Information at the Embassy in Berlin, Axelrod, a Jew
7. Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Paris and London: Beck, a Jew
8. Envoy to Christiania (now Oslo) Beytler, a Jew
9. Consul in Glasgow, Malkin, a Jew
10. Chairman of the peace delegation in Kyiv, a member of the Akova movement, Jewish
11. His assistant: Manuilsky, a Jew
12. Consul-General in Kyiv, Grünbaum (Kshevinsky), a Jew
13. Legal adviser Astshub (Ilsen), a Jew
14. Consul-General in Odessa, A. Bock, is Jewish
15. Ambassador to the USA, Martens: German

Financial agents of the People's Commissariat for Finance
In Berlin: Landau, a Jew
In Copenhagen: Vorovsky, a Jew
In Stockholm: Abram Schenkman, a Jew

Administration of the People's Banks
Michelson Zaks, Axelrod, Sadnikov Jewish, Jewish, Jewish Russian(?)
Chief Auditor of the People's Banks, Kan, a Jew;
his assistant: Gorenstein, a Jew
Chief Commissioner for the Liquidation of Private Banks: Anrik, a Jew;
his assistant: Kovsh Moses, a Jew

Members of the Technical Commission for the Liquidation of Private Banks: Eliashivich, Giftlich G., Ogov A., Limerich G., Ozenstein A., Plat A. – Jew, Jew, Jew, Jew, Jew, Latvian

People's Commissariat for Justice

1. People's Commissar Steinberg, I., Jewish
2. Commissioner of the Cassation Department: Schroeder (Jewish)
3. Chairman of the Moscow Revolutionary Tribunal: I. Berman, Jewish
4. Commissioner of the Senate in Petrograd: Ber (Jewish)
5. Chairman of the Supreme Evolutionary Commission of the Republic, Trotsky, Jewish
6. Chairman of the Commission of the Revolutionary Tribunal, Gluzman, a Jew
7. Tribunal Prosecutor Friedkin, Jewish
8. Senior Secretary of the Codification Department, Goynbark, Jewish
9. Tribunal investigators: Legendorf, Slutsky – Jewish, Jewish
10. Senior Secretary of the People's Commune, Shirvin, Jewish
11. Lutsky, the People's Defence Commissioner, is Jewish

People's Defenders: G. Antokolsky, V. Aranovich, I. Bayer, Bisk, A. Gundar, G. Davidov, Kastaryants – Jewish, Jewish, Jewish, Jewish, Jewish, Jewish, Armenian

Hygiene Commission

1. Commissioner Daugė, German
2. Head of the Pharmaceutical Department: Appoport (Jewish)
3. his assistant: Fuchs, Jewish
4. Director of the Commission for the Control of Venereal Diseases: Weber (Jewish)
5. Director of Infectious Diseases: Wolson, Jewish

People's Commissariat for Education

1. People's Commissar Lunacharsky, Jewish
2. Director of the First Department: Pozner, a Jew
3. Director of the Second Department, Groynim, Jewish
4. Head of the Commission's Administrative Office: Alter, a Jew
5. Commissioner for the Northern Region: Grünberg, Jewish

6. Chairman of the of the Institute, G. Zolotnitsky, Jewish

7. Head of the Municipal Section, Lurie, Jewish

8. Head of the Department of Plastic Arts, Shterenberg, Jewish

9. Head of theatre Section Ozenfeld O.E. (Kamenev's wife) Jewish

10. Her assistant, Zats: Jewish

11. Chief Secretary of the People's Commissariat, M. Eichenholz: Jewish

Members of the People's Commissariat's collegium: Academician I.Yu. Krachkovsky, historian M. Pokrovsky, Eisner, Fritsche, Koltulon, Ursinen, Kuusinen, Tono, Siroda, Krupskaya – Russians, a German, a Latvian (?), a Hungarian (?), Finns, a Quarternonka

Honorary members of the Socialist Academy: Mering, Haase, Luxemburg, K. Zetkin (German), Jews

Literary Bureau of the Moscow Proletkult: Eichenholz, Lebedev (Polyansky), Khersonskaya, Zaitsev V., Brender, Khodasevich, Schwartz (Jews)

People's Commissar for Social Welfare

1. People's Commissar Lilina (Knigissen), Jewish
2. Director Pausner, Jewish
3. Chief Secretary V. Gelfman, Jewish
4. Assistant Secretary: Oza Gaufman (Jewish woman)
5. Director of the Pensions Department, Levin, Jewish
6. Director of the Chancellery, K.F. Ozental, is Jewish

People's Commissariat for Public Works

1. People's Commissar Schmidt, Jewish
2. His Assistant: Adus, Jewish
3. Head of of the for works Goldbark, Jewish
4. Commissioner for Public Works, M. Voltman, Jewish
5. his assistant: Kaufman, Jewish
6. Chief Secretary Askin, Jewish
7. Director of the Explosives Department: Zark, Jewish

Commission for the Reconstruction of Yaroslavl

1. Chairman: I.D. Tartakovsky, Jewish
2. Chief Contracting Officer: Isidor Zabludsky – Jewish

Diplomatic agents of the Soviet Red Cross

1. In Berlin, Adech (Sobelson) took part in the anti-government 'Spartacus' movement (German communists led by Jews), for which he was expelled from the country along with 18 other Soviet Jews – Jewish
2. In Vienna, Berman was arrested and expelled from Austria along with 13 other Jews – members of the local Communist Party. Upon his arrest, 2.5 million crowns were found. Jewish
3. In Warsaw: Klotsman, Alter, Veselovsky. The latter was deported from Poland along with five other Jews. Upon their arrest, 3 million roubles were found in their possession. Jews
4. In Bucharest: Neisenbaum, a Jew
5. In Copenhagen: Baum, A. (Jewish)

Veniamin Movshevich Sverdlov, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross in Moscow – Jewish

Jews in local authorities

1. Commissioner for Siberia, Haitis
2. Chairman of the Syzran Workers' Council: Berlinsky
3. Chairman of the Kazan Workers' Council: Schenkman (shot by Czechoslovak rebels)
4. Chairman of the Donetsk Coal Mines Council, Livenson
5. People's Commissar of the Donetsk Republic, Ehenstein (killed by Drozdovites)
6. Chairman of the Yaroslavl Workers' Council, Zakheim
7. Chairman of the Tsaritsyn Workers' Council, Yurman
8. Willing, Chairman of the Orenburg Workers' Council
9. Chairman of the Penza Workers' Council, Liberzon
10. Chairman of the Tavrichesky Workers' Council, A. Slutsky
11. Chairman of the Kyiv Workers' Council: Dretling
12. Assistant Chairman of the Kyiv Workers' Council, Gluberger (Naumov)
13. Isaac Lauk, Commissioner of the Donetsk Republic
14. Financial Commissioner of the Western Region, Samover

15. Chairman of the Belotserkovskaya Duma: Utgauzen

16. his assistant: Lemberg

Bureau of Trade Unions (later – All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions) Afes (leader of of the Bund), Davidson, Gimberg, Brilliant, Prof. Smirnov – Jews, Russian

Leading post-revolutionary journalists

1. The newspapers *Pravda*, *Izvestia*, *Finance and the National Economy*; Dinn, Bergman, Diamant, Branson A., Torbert A., Golin I.V., Bitner, Alperovich E., Kleizner, Steklov (Nahamkes), Tsiger (Ilyin), Grossman (Oshchin), Lurie (Umyantsev) Gorky, M. Jews, Russian

2. The newspaper *Znamya Truda*: Steinberg, Lander, Yaroslavsky (Gubelman), Efron, Schumacher, Levin, Billin, Davidson; Gorky, M., Jews, Russian

3. The newspaper 'Volya Truda' Zaks, Katz V., Polyansky Gorky, M. Jews Russian

4. 'Trade and Industry Gazette' Kogan, Bernstein, Goldberg, Goldman, Ozenberg V., Afalovich, Groman, Kulisher, Slavenson, Haller I., Gakhman, Shushman, Bastel N., Press A., Mokh A., Emanzon A.S. Jews

Commission for the Investigation of the Activities of Civil Servants of the Old Regime

Chairman: Muravyov (Russian)

Members: Sokolov Idelsohn, Gruzenberg, Solomon, Gurevich, Goldstein, Tagher Russian, Jews

Commission of Inquiry into the Assassination of Emperor Nicholas II

Sverdlov, Sosnovsky, Teodorovich, Smidovich, Ozengolts – Jewish, Jewish, Jewish, Jewish, Jewish

Ozin, Vladimirovsky (Girshfeld), Avanesov, Maksimov, Mitrofanov, Jewish, Jewish, Armenian, Jewish, Jewish

VSNKh (Supreme Council of the National Economy)

Chairman of the VSNKh in Moscow (?) Yikov, Russian

Chairman of the Petrograd Council of National Economy, Eismont, Jewish

Deputy Chairman of the Petrograd SNKh: Landeman, Jewish

Director of the Petrograd SNKh: Kreinis, Jewish
Kravikov, Deputy Chairman of the SNKh in Moscow, is Jewish; A. Shotman, Director of the VSNKh, is Jewish
His assistant: Khaykina, Jewish
Head of the Reconstruction Section: Kishvalter, a Jew; Supervisor of 'Reconstruction': N.A. Ozenberg, a Jew; his assistant: Sandich, a Jew
Chairman of the Oil Production Committee: Tavrid, a Jew Chairman of the Fisheries Committee: Klammer, a Jew
Chairman of the Coal Section: Otenberg (Jewish)
Chairman of the Transport Section, Khirzyan, Armenian; his assistant: Shlemov, Jewish
Chairman of the Metallurgy Section: A. Alperovich, Jewish

Bureau of the Economic Section of the Supreme Council for National Economy

Kreitman, Weinberg, Larin (Lurie), Guber, Goldblat, Asinovich, Lomov, Krasin – Jews, Russians

Co-operative Section of the Supreme Council for National Economy

Lyubomirsky, Kintshuk, Sedelheim, Tagher, Khaykin, Krizhevsky – Jews

Coal Section of the Supreme Council for National Economy

Kosior, Goldman, Lengnitz, Holtzman, Schmidt, Smith, Falkner, Udzutak, Sortel, Blum, Katsel, Sul, Chetkov – Jews, Russian

Council of the Donetsk Committee of the Supreme Council for National Economy

Kogan (Bernstein), Oczkis A.I., Polonsky, Lifshitz, Bichter, Ozental, Simanovich and others; Kirsch, Kruse Bisk, Klasson – Jews, Germans, Latvians

Bureau of the First Council of and Soldiers' Deputies' in Moscow

Chairman of the First Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, a Jewish man

Chairman of the first Council Soldiers' Deputies Leiba Khuntish, a Jew

Members: Sarkh, Klammer, Gronberg, Shenkman, Otstein, Levinson, Krasnopolsky, Martov (Zederbaum), Ivkin, Tapkin, Shik, Falin Andersen, Vimba, Solo, Ter-Michan – Jews, Latvians, an Armenian

Director of the Office: Ozengolts (Jewish)

Secretaries: Michelson, Simson, Klausner (all Jewish)

Central Election Commission of the Fourth All-Russian Congress of Soviets

Chairman: Sverdlov, Yankel Movshevich (Yakov Mikhailovich) – Jewish

Members: V.I. Lenin, Abelman, Zaltman (Pavlovich), Axelrod, Martov (Zederbaum), Krasikov, Lundberg, Volodarsky, Levitsky, Uritsky, Sukhanov (Gimmer), Solntsev (Blakeyman), Zinoviev (Apfelbaum), Trotsky (Bronstein), Sirota, Ivkin, Tsoibush, Goldenrudin, Haskins, Lander, Aranovich, Katz, Fishman, Abramovich, Goldstein, Frick, Likhach, Knishtuk, Berlinraut, Distler, Chernilovsky, Smidovich Veniamin, Russian, Jews

Central Executive Committee of the 5th All-Russian Congress of Soviets

Members: Lenin, Bukharin, Krylenko, Bruno Telezhkin, Breslau, Peterson, Volakh Peters Terian, Avanesov (Secretary of the Central Election Commission), Tsirtsivadze, Babchinsky, Beinberg, Gailes, Schenkman, Udzutak, Karahan (Karaite), Shlichter, Gaisberg, Danilovsky, Stark, Steinman, Zaks, Endling, Dimanshtein, Levin, Yurmak, Ioffe, Harkman, Knigissen, Kamenev, Zinoviev, Krasikov, Ozental, Kannik, Lakzes, Kinshtuk, Lunacharsky, Ozin, Stuchka, Sverdlov, Smilga, Steklov, Sosnovsky, Skrypnik, Trotsky, Teodorovich, Uritsky, Feldman, Frumkin, Ashkinazi, Adech, Shiyansky Russians, Latvians, Czechs, Armenians, Georgians, Jews

Central Committee of the RCP(b)

Lenin (Ulyanov), Krylenko, Trotsky (Bronstein), Zinoviev (Apfelbaum), Larin (Lurie), Lunacharsky (Mandelstam), Uritsky, Volodarsky, Kamenev (Ozenfeld), Smidovich, Sverdlov – Russians, Jews

Other parties

Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party (Mensheviks), comprising 11 members, all of whom were Jewish

Central Committee of the People's Socialist Party, comprising 6 members: 5 Jews, Russians
– 1

Central Committee of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party (Right Wing), comprising 15 members
13 were Jewish, 2 were Russian

The Central Committee of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party (Left), comprising 12 members: 10 Jews, 2 Russians

The Moscow Committee of Anarchists consists of 5 members: 4 Jews, 1 Russian –
1

The Polish Commune Party, comprising 12 members, all of whom were Jewish (including Ade
(Sobelson), Zagorsky (Krokhmal), Schwartz (Golts)

TOTAL: out of 61 members of the Central Committees of the left-wing parties, 6 were Russian and 55 were Jewish

The overall ethnic breakdown of the political superstructure's leadership was as follows: Jews – 83 per cent, Latvians – 6 per cent, Russians – 5 per cent, Armenians – 2 per cent, others – less than 0.1 per cent. Thus, the nominal composition of the superstructure immediately after October leaves no doubt that it was formed exclusively by the Bund (that is, the Zionists, i.e. Jewish Nazis), which, having joined the
the 'inter-district' Trotskyists, had joined the Bolshevik Party in its entirety, took from it only its slogans and Lenin. Its authority, however, could not help but become purely nominal, since personnel decide everything! And these personnel had been placed at all levels by Zion, a situation that persists to this day. Where a Jewish Nazi cannot be placed, a Gentile Freemason is put in their stead—that is, a figurehead. 'Memory' reminds us that the lists of the superstructure cited here have, almost without exception, absolutely no connection whatsoever to either the workers or the peasants, for whom this group of people suddenly developed such love and for whose sake, allegedly, the October Revolution was carried out. In reality, however, it was carried out to 'save Russia from the danger of becoming the first Black Hundred-fascist state'. This was finally revealed to us in the journal *Science and Life* (No. 4, 1988, p. 50) by Doctor of Philosophy and Professor A.P. Butenko. So, it turns out, that is the secret behind the October Revolution! And there were so many 'anti-Semites' after the revolution that, in the name of an imaginary salvation from them, 3 million Russian Jews were exterminated in the very first post-revolutionary years, along with 37 million of the indigenous population. Thus, the lesser social injustice of tsarism was replaced by the monstrous mass terror of ZIONIST OPPRESSION, its

OCCUPATION, during which, as Mikhail Yevgrafovich brilliantly foresaw:

There are two festivals: one in spring, immediately after the snow melts, called the 'Festival of Steadfastness' and serving as preparation for the coming calamities (i.e. for the world revolution – V.E.); the other – in autumn – is called the 'Festival of the Ruling Powers' and is devoted to commemorating the calamities already endured. These festivals differ from ordinary days only in their intensified marching drills (i.e. the demonstrations on 1 May and 7 November – V.E.).

For our Jewish Nazis, these two holidays have become additional Purims – festivals celebrating the joy of beating up gentiles, though now not the ancient Persians, but primarily the Russians. 'Memory' recalls that this genocide was justified by the 'party's foremost theorist' and its
'favourite', N.I. Bukharin, in his principal theoretical tome
The Economy of the Transition Period, published in 1918. In it, he wrote: 'Proletarian coercion in all its forms, ranging from execution to forced labour, is, however paradoxical it may sound, a method of forging a communist humanity out of the human material of the capitalist era.' Is it any wonder that, twenty years later, this bloody theorist was dealt with according to his own recommendations? Meanwhile, the father of Bukharin's future wife, Larin (Lurie), Chairman of the Supreme Council of National Economy, demanded that all non-Jewish colleagues in his and other departments sit an exam on combating anti-Semitism. Those who failed were subjected to 'proletarian' coercion, which, as we can see, was not initiated by I.V. Stalin, but by those 83 per cent of the political superstructure who had no connection whatsoever to the proletariat, but belonged to its most sophisticated exploiters, with thousands of years of experience. It was to their representative, Leiba Davydovich Trotsky (Bronstein), that they entrusted unprecedented power over the life and death of millions of the country's indigenous population. And the immediate executors were the Zionist political commissars in leather jackets, attached to every commander, whom people now call 'puppet-masters', whilst Mikhail Yevgrafovich simply calls them 'spies':

Every house is nothing more than *a settlement unit*, with its own commander and spy… and belonging to a group of ten known as *a platoon*. A platoon, in turn, also has a commander and

a spy… (Next come: companies, regiments, brigades, divisions) – each of these units has a commander and a spy. Then comes *the City* itself (by which Shchedrin meant our state – V.E.)… Hovering above the city, surrounded by a cloud (i.e. the cult of personality – V.E.), is the city governor… Beside him… a spy!!

(The following established themselves as these puppet-masters: Trotsky – under V.I. Lenin; Kaganovich – under I.V. Stalin; Arbatov and Primakov – continuously from N.S. Khrushchev up to and including M.S. Gorbachev, although under M.S. Gorbachev, Yakovlev was also added to their ranks).

It is clear from the above that the credit for unleashing mass repressions belongs not at all to I.V. Stalin, but to the so-called 'left-wing communists' of the time – the Bukharin–Trotsky duo. It was they who also created what Karl Marx termed the 'department of public works', characteristic of the Asian mode of production – for even such a People's Commissariat was established, later replaced by the Gulag system. From a political-economic point of view, this is nothing other than

a state-bureaucratic slave-owning system

This system is the most characteristic component of a multi-system economy within the framework of the Asian mode of production. **A People's Commissariat for Public Works** was established to manage this system, tasked with implementing what Saltykov-Shchedrin described as follows:

The 'common folk' go to the 'dining hall', where they receive a piece of black bread sprinkled with salt. After eating, they line up in a square on the square, and from there, led by commanders, they are deployed in platoons to carry out public works. The work is carried out on command (recall the article 'The Village Is Tired of Commands' – V.E.). The common folk bend down and stand up in unison; the blades of scythes glint, rakes swing, hoes clatter, and ploughs furrow the earth – all on command. They plough the land, trying to carve monograms with their ploughs, depicting the initial letters of the names of those historical figures who became most famous for their steadfastness…

But just then the sun reaches its zenith, and Ugryum-Burcheyev shouts:

'Shabbat!' (Just imagine: even a Jewish word meaning 'Sabbath',

when Jews are forbidden to work—Mikhail Yevgrafovich had thought of that just right! – E.V.). Once again, the residents line up in platoons and head back into the town, where they march in a ceremonial procession through the 'dining hall' and are given a piece of black bread with salt. After a brief rest, consisting of marching, the people line up once more and, in the same order as before, are sent off to work until sunset. At sunset, everyone receives another piece of bread and hurries home to go to bed. At night, the spirit of Ugryum-Burcheev hovers over Nepreklonsk and keeps a watchful eye over the inhabitants' sleep…

No God, no idols – nothing…

In this fantastical world, there are neither passions, nor enthusiasms, nor attachments. Everyone lives every minute together, and yet everyone feels alone. Life is never, not even for a moment, distracted from the fulfilment of a countless multitude of foolish duties, each of which is calculated in advance and hangs over every person like a curse… Levelling, reduced to a fixed ration of black bread – that is the essence of this cantonist fantasy…

The final paragraph of this passage from Saltykov's prescience applies to all forms of the Asian mode of production. And the ration of black bread, reduced almost immediately to a quarter of a loaf, was in fact regarded as a blessing, for the sake of which people toiled through an unregulated working day: after all, where could one go – one couldn't very well starve to death! And all this was endured for years for the sake of the promised bright communist future, a dream of which Shchedrin described as follows:

The whole world seemed dotted with black spots, within which, to the beat of a drum, people moved in a straight line, and on and on they went, on and on they went. These settled units, these platoons, companies, regiments – taken together, do they not hint at some radiant horizon, which for the time being is still veiled in mist, but in time, when the mists clear and the horizon opens up… What, however, is this horizon? What does it conceal?

Bukharin and Trotsky, as theorists of war communism, theories – the foundations of a state-bureaucratic slave-owning system – insisted that the horizon of radiant communism would only be revealed after a world revolution, for which, as we have seen above, the so-called diplomatic agents of the Red Cross attempted to fan the flames of revolution in other countries as well, transferring money in hard currency, obtained through blood and sweat in

our country to their compatriots in Western nations. Naturally, they did not spend it on any revolution whatsoever: our money went down the drain! Both Bukharin and Trotsky knew this in advance! Well, if we recall that their theory and practice led to the physical extermination of 37 million citizens of their own country by 1934, then there can be no question of Bukharin's rehabilitation, however unjust the specific charges brought against him at the 1938 trial may have been. Was it not from his book *The Economy of the Transition Period* that I.V. Stalin learnt this injustice? And was it not on the basis of his own theory, which glorified executions and concentration camps, that Bukharin himself was sent to his execution, whilst his wife Larina (Lurie) and her family were sent into exile? On 30 August 1918, Uritsky was murdered and Lenin wounded by Jewish members of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party. In response, the Red Terror was unleashed. But not against the Jews. According to Bukharin's theory, first hundreds of thousands, then millions of the finest among the Russians and other Slavs were shot. Yesenin was personally hounded by them. The same can be said of Rykov and Tukhachevsky – who have already been rehabilitated. And of Zinoviev and Kamenev, whose rehabilitation, along with that of Trotsky himself, their fellow countrymen are eagerly awaiting.

And who, if not they, realised as early as 1918 that **the People's Commissariat for Public Works**, created to increase labour productivity by making it unpaid, was failing to fulfil its functions: even the photograph of V.I. Lenin carrying a log during a 'subbotnik', printed in millions of copies, could at best only help to organise short-term public works such as 'subbotniks', but nothing more! But what about long-term public works projects, such as digging canals? Here, one cannot do without the theoretically justified 'archipelago' of concentration camps devised by Bukharin!

'Memory' remembers this! That is why the Zionist Freemasons all over the world hate it!

And where, from whom, should the slave labour force be recruited for the state-bureaucratic, slave-owning economic system? It's very simple – representatives of the overthrown classes, prisoners from the White armies and so-called anti-Semites, i.e.

anyone against whom there was even a verbal denunciation by a Jew (and the majority of Jews were, in fact, members of the overthrown classes, but the overthrow did not apply to them!). It all began with Bukharin and Trotsky during the early days of the revolution and the civil war. And in 1921, at their instigation, V.I. Lenin himself gave the 'go-ahead' for the enemies of the revolution to be treated in the same way as they had treated the revolutionaries, i.e. without paying much heed to the law. And I.V. Stalin, as a loyal and consistent disciple of V.I. Lenin, after his mentor's death merely continued to reinforce the system already in place through forced labour, working hand in hand with Bukharin, the theorist behind this structure, as well as with Zinoviev, Kamenev and others, whose names are listed above. It was precisely this group of individuals—completely alien to and hostile towards the indigenous population—and not the lone villain I.V. Stalin, as he is now portrayed, who required such a monstrous system; it was they who required the entire system of the Asian mode of production created by this superstructure. Only such an explanation of the mass repressions can be regarded as strictly scientific.

Naturally, the children and grandchildren of those who made up this active superstructure—which laid the foundations for such a monstrous system—now desperately need to divert accusations away from their kin. And to do this—blame it all on Stalin alone! And so the rampage of unbridled anti-Stalinism began! But there is 'Memory', and it remembers, no matter how hard they beat it! They beat it in unison, in both Soviet and Western media, using the very same phrases. And no wonder: the 'God-chosen' contenders for world domination by the year 2000 have been affected!

Increases in labour productivity in the state-bureaucratic slave-owning sector are achieved through: a) the size of the ration of black bread; b) credit points that reduce the length of imprisonment. Conversely, failure to meet quotas, let alone breaches of camp regulations, leads to the imposition of second and even third terms. However, such an extensive method (i.e. one based on extending the working day rather than increasing hourly output) does not allow labour productivity to exceed that achieved under capitalism, and therefore makes it impossible to transition to socialism. Nevertheless, the extensive method is predominant in our country not only in the slave-owning sector but also in other sectors of our multi-sectoral economy. Thus, the fear of not

getting a piece of black bread with salt and the fear of losing their front-line status forced workers to stand at their machines for practically unlimited working hours – as long as their superiors demanded, who were keen to retain their bread and other ration cards for as long as possible, even after the war. But whilst the Zionist element, which predominated within the ruling superstructure, managed for a long time to prolong this—for them—enjoyable pursuit of extorting and siphoning off money and valuables from the indigenous population after the civil war, it was through the iron will of I.V. Stalin, the ration card system was abolished within a very short time after the Great Patriotic War, which serves as yet another pretext for Zionist anti-Stalinism: he did not allow them to get their feet wet or speculate for much longer! After all, the majority of Jews of conscription age somehow managed to secure exemptions or disability status and worked in the most lucrative positions in supply and trade. It is no wonder that it was precisely about them that the people first coined the proverb: 'For some, war; for others, a loving mother!' It was they who, using the valuables and money plundered from the starving indigenous population, were able to provide their children with a good education—complete with private tutors—at school and university, and to secure academic degrees for them. And then, having fleeced the children of the indigenous population and deprived them of places at university and in postgraduate programmes, these offspring of Zionist swindlers flocked en masse to Israel and the West. This is how the people's grief, blood and tears of the war years were transformed and channelled!

But the lives, blood and tears of those who fell into the Gulag system, into the state-bureaucratic slave-owning order (and these were, mainly, Russians, Ukrainians and Belarusians), depended once again on the Zionist-led, in terms of its personnel, superstructure of the NKVD, and previously – the GPU. Here are the figures who were in charge there, according to data from 1936.

People's Commissar Yankel (also known as Heinrich) Yagoda (surname derived from the Jewish name Yaguda, i.e. Judas – V.E.) was Jewish

Deputy People's Commissar Agranov (Ogranovich), Yakov
Samuilovich, Jewish; Head of the Economic Department, L.G.
Mironov, Jewish
Head of the Special Department: M.I. Gai, Jewish
Head of the Foreign Affairs Department: A.A.
Slutsky, Jewish Head of the Transport Department:
A.M. Shanin, Jewish
Head of the Anti-Religious Department: Ioffe, I.L. (Jewish)
Head of the Criminal Investigation Department: Vul
(Jewish)

Head of the Main Directorate of Internal Security, B.I. Mogilevsky, Jewish

The following worked in the Main Directorate of Concentration Camps and Exile Centres of the GPU/NKVD:

Head of the Directorate: Berman, Yakov Moiseevich (Jewish);
his deputy: Firin, Samuil Yakovlevich (Jewish)
Head of the Ukraine Division: S.B. Katsnelson, Jewish
Head of the concentration camps in Karelia: Kogan, Samuil Lvovich (Jewish) Head of the concentration camps in the Northern Region: Finkelstein (Jewish)
Head of the concentration camps on the Solovetsky Islands: Serpukhovsky, a Jew
Heads of of concentration camps in Moscow region Appoport, Abramopolsky, Fayvidovich, Zeligman, Shklyar, Edens – Jews
Concentration camp commanders in the Sverdlovsk Region: Pogrebinsky, Shklyar (Jews)
Commander of concentration camps in Kazakhstan: Polin (Jewish)
Concentration camp commanders in Western Siberia: Shabo, Gogel (Jews); concentration camp commander in Verkhouralsk: Mezenets (Jew)
Concentration camp commander in the Leningrad Region: Zakovsky (Jewish) Concentration camp commander in the Western Region: Platt (Jewish)
Commander of the concentration camp in the Northern Region: Itkovsky, Jewish
Commander of the concentration camp in the Azov-Black Sea region: Friedberg, a Jew
Commander of the concentration camp in the Saratov Region: Pilar, Jewish
Commander of the concentration camp in the Stalingrad Region: Appoport, a Jew Commander of the concentration camp in the Orenburg Region: Aisky, a Jew
Commander concentration camp in Gorky region Abrampolsky, a Jew
The head of a concentration camp in the North Caucasus, Fayvilovich, a Jew; the head of a concentration camp in Bashkiria, Zeligman, a Jew
Concentration camp commander in the East Siberian region, Troitsky, a Jew
Concentration camp commander in the Far Eastern region, Deribas, Jewish
Concentration camp concentration camp in Central Asian region Krukovsky
Jewish
The head of a concentration camp in Ukraine, Belitsky, a Jew
Leplievsky, a Jew, was the commandant of a concentration camp in Belarus

This list is by no means exhaustive. In total, around 95 per cent of camp commanders were of Jewish nationality. These positions entailed not only duties towards global Zion – to exterminate and maim as many Slavs as possible, especially Russians – duties that could not be entrusted to Gentile Freemasons. They also generated enormous profits solely from bribes taken from prisoners' relatives in exchange for improved conditions, the granting of bogus credit towards their sentences – that is, effectively early release – and so on.

During the war with the Germans, starting in 1941, Stalin ordered the recruitment of volunteers from among the prisoners. And this is where things became very difficult for many camp commanders, the fate of one of whom is reflected in a well-known song:

> All the sentences have now
> been served, Yet at the camp
> gates,
> Which are boarded up crosswise, — A
> sign reads: 'Everyone has gone to the
> front'.
> Commander Berezkin — Oh,
> what pride, oh, what swagger!
> —
> And his soul – boarded up criss-cross —
> But even he went to the front.
> It would have been better to send him straight to the rear:
> He was bold only with us — The
> Tribunal awarded him the highest
> honour for shooting himself.

Such cases—and there were many of them—serve as yet another reason for the bitterness and the fuelling of anti-Stalinism in our country by the Zionist occupiers.

From the early years of the revolution until the mid-1950s, the state-bureaucratic slave-owning system accounted for 20–25 per cent of the total volume of work carried out by our multi-sector economy. From the 20th Party Congress onwards, this share gradually declined, but by no means disappeared. At present, it stands at around 5 per cent. And, unfortunately, the recruitment of labour into this sector of the economy is still planned in advance, which testifies to

ongoing (albeit not on the same scale as before) violations of so-called socialist legality.

This same economic system also encompasses, albeit on a relatively small scale compared with the camp system, a sector of slave labour blasphemously termed ‘work therapy’. It is practised in ordinary mental asylums and in so-called special psychiatric hospitals, i.e. psychiatric prisons, guarded by standard prison guards in Ministry of Internal Affairs uniforms. This category of slaves, a significant proportion of whom are political prisoners, is the most disenfranchised, as formally they are deemed to be mentally incompetent. The author of this work spent about seven years in this system, specifically in the former (under the Tsar) women’s prison in St Petersburg, which had been converted into a special asylum, and during that entire time did not see a single genuinely mentally ill person. The doctors, who wore Ministry of Internal Affairs officers’ uniforms beneath their white coats, knew full well that the ‘patient’ was imprisoned not for the alleged murder of his wife, but for writing the book *De-ionisation*. On the instructions of their superiors, they constantly explained to him that the extent of the improvement in his state of health (the diagnosis was the standard one – incurable paranoid schizophrenia, in which one can only speak of an improvement in condition, but not of a full recovery), and consequently, the length of his stay in the psychiatric prison, depended entirely on the extent to which the commission responsible for his discharge from the asylum deemed his realisation of the ‘delusional’ nature of the ideas set out in *De-Zionisation* and his renunciation of them to be sincere. His release only became possible after M.S. Gorbachev took office as General Secretary. Nevertheless, our press, which remains to this day in the hands of Zionist elements, continues to label the ideas set out in *De-Zionisation* as delusional (see, for example, the article ‘Forgery’ in *Izvestia* of 26 February 1988, and others). Word for word, in unison with our Zionised press, both Western radio voices and their press clamour about the supposed absurdity of the ideas in *De-Zionisation*.

The powerlessness of the slaves under this Asian mode of production also lies in the fact that their terms of imprisonment are indefinite, unlike those of slaves in the Gulag system: everything depends on the decision of the commission of the moment, on its arbitrariness. Thus, V. Shepilov’s ‘labour therapy’ in the sewing workshops of mental asylums has now lasted 27 years. A certain London priest, in order to draw attention to this little-known prisoner

of our slave-owning system, has even been fasting on bread and water in his church since 17 February 1988, having set up a cage made of iron bars for himself inside it. Every day, he collects around 200 signatures on a petition calling for this prisoner's release. Thus, this sector of the economy has not yet seen its perestroika, just like the entire state-bureaucratic slave-owning system, the complete abolition of which has yet to be heard of.

The state-bureaucratic feudal system

This component of the Asian mode of production was almost entirely shaped by I.V. Stalin in the late 1920s and early 1930s. This was achieved as part of the collectivisation of agriculture, which effectively meant the establishment of a state-bureaucratic feudal system within our economy. By 1927, when the 10th anniversary of the October Revolution was celebrated with great fanfare, agriculture as a whole had surpassed the level of 1914 (the last year of peace under the old regime), however, its gross grain output amounted to only 91 per cent of the pre-war level, whilst the marketable portion of grain production—sold by peasants to outside buyers, that is, to supply the cities and the army—barely reached 37 per cent of the pre-war level, and this was produced mainly by kulak farms. The Zionists and Freemasons presented J.V. Stalin with forecasts warning of the danger of a further decline in commercial grain production, thereby inciting him to physically eliminate the kulaks as a hostile class.

This situation in the sphere of commercial agriculture was brought about by the fragmentation of large capitalist farms into small ones, which began in 1918 following the nationalisation of all land by the state—a process particularly characteristic of the Asian mode of production. Recall V.I. Lenin's words, quoted above, that 'the key to Eastern systems lies in the absence of private ownership of land'. 'All land is the property of the head of state.' However, this fundamental principle of the economy under the Asian mode of production, introduced in our country after October 1917, was in practice undermined by the implementation of the revolution's slogan – 'Land to

to the peasants!", which led to the state effectively losing control over land ownership, even though it was still regarded as state property. The process of fragmenting farms into small and tiny holdings, which became semi-subsistence operations, continued. Such farms were unable to produce grain for the market, unable even to reach pre-war levels, which left the urban population and the army facing chronic starvation. But as we have seen above, the delay in introducing food rationing via the ration card system was in the interests of the Zionist occupiers' profiteering. This situation suited them in every respect. Moreover, the crisis in the grain sector inevitably led to a crisis in livestock farming: there was nothing to feed the livestock. To protect themselves from starvation, the occupiers and their accomplices – those parasitic bureaucrats living off the people – also introduced food rationing for themselves, but not through meagre ration cards, rather through a system of rations differentiated according to the various levels of the Zionist-Masonic pyramid of occupying bureaucrats. This system remains in place to this day, providing the occupiers and their high-ranking Masonic collaborators with black and red caviar, sturgeon, salmon, veal and numerous other delicacies that the younger generations of our people have never even seen. Thus, the collective interests of the united class—whose representatives were simultaneously slave-owners, feudal lords, landowners, capitalists, chieftains of primitive taiga communities of hunters for 'soft gold', and chieftains of polar reindeer herders— – these interests demanded that the basis of the Asian mode of production be supplemented by a state-bureaucratic feudal system. Behind I.V. Stalin's back, it was the Chief Rabbi of All Russia – and, in civilian life, Politburo member Lazar Moiseyevich Kaganovich – who inspired the leader to pursue these interests. It is on his conscience that the physical extermination of 20 million of the country's finest peasants, together with their families, rests – the so-called 'kulaks', who were, in essence, the very people who supplied the country with most of its commercial grain and other agricultural produce. Nowadays, all this is blamed solely on I.V. Stalin, whilst Kaganovich's role is shrouded in complete silence! It is forbidden by global Zion and its local occupiers, who have been sucking the blood of our people for 70 years now.

Serfdom was abolished in Russia on 10 February 1861, and exactly 70 years later – by 1931 – the complete collectivisation of agriculture had been completed. With the exception of a small plot of land attached to each household, the land was once again taken from the peasants and incorporated into large-scale farms, but not capitalist ones, as before the revolution, but rather – at a lower level of organisation, that is, feudal ones. The only difference from the feudalism of the past was that the role of the landowner was now played by the collective farm chairman, appointed (formally, ostensibly elected at a general meeting) by the district party committee: a state bureaucrat, an executor of the occupiers' will. The peasant, for his part, once again became a serf, tied to the land by the lack of a passport, without which he could not leave the village. But he became a serf with an allotment, which offered some guarantee that death by starvation would not come immediately. And yet the early 1930s, when all the grain produced on the collective farms began to be seized by the occupiers, were marked by famine throughout the country, and particularly in the most fertile Volga region, where people resorted to cannibalism. Meanwhile, the occupiers themselves and their children—who, according to Anatoly Naumovich Rybakov's book, had come to be known, even contrary to the author's intention, by the derisive nickname 'the children of the Arbat'— ate their fill from their rations of foods that were a rarity even in Western bourgeois families, and were considered (and indeed are still considered) too expensive and beyond the means of ordinary people. 'Memory' remembers this, despite the ban on remembering. Incidentally, it also remembers that these state-bureaucratic feudal lords lived in the aristocratic mansions of the Old Arbat itself and in their country estates, transformed in the new 'revolutionary' lexicon into
'dachas'. The poet Stanislav Yuryevich Kunyaev, in his poem
'Reflections on Old Arbat', written in response to A. Rybakov's aforementioned book, wrote:

> Our elite, sprung up all at once, The
> nervous entourage of a time of terror,
> How did you sleep in the 1930s? You
> danced the tango and the Charleston, So
> as not to hear the moans from the White
> Sea
> Where peasant bones were being crushed. The
> souls of the Arbat wish not to know

How a Russian priest and a destitute kulak
Die of the cold in Narym. Old Arbat is
passed on as an inheritance To the children.
Cannibalism rages on the Volga.
On the Solovki Islands, the Gulag flourishes.

Thus did the system of slavery shift from the state-bureaucratic feudal order being created to the order of state-bureaucratic slavery. But few of the 20 million kulaks not shot by the inhabitants of Old Arbat—those for whom the firing squad was replaced on the spot by a camp—were set free; all were cast into the freezing cold… And the man in charge – Yakov Arkadyevich Yakovlev (Epstein) – was the People's Commissar for Agriculture.

Well, what about commercial bread and commercial meat? Around 60 years have passed since the start of collectivisation, and the remaining virgin lands have been ploughed up twice more – once under Stalin, once under Khrushchev. It didn't help! This is the extensive approach; as for intensification, which people have been talking about for decades, it is unattainable – we do not live in the right kind of economic system. Under the Asian mode of production, it is simply not provided for, no matter how hard you try! Russia, which under feudalism and pre-revolutionary capitalism traded in grain for centuries and was itself awash with it – not knowing what to do with it – has now been buying it from abroad for decades. And no wonder – even compared to feudalism, we are now two stages lower! And overall, our labour productivity is three stages lower. So our constant lag in agricultural productivity, even behind such a classic feudal country as Iran, is scientifically justified. It cannot be otherwise!

The lamentable experience of both collectivisation and the establishment of state farms shows that the only democratic way to raise agricultural productivity to the level of the most advanced countries in this respect is to create strong family farms, precisely the kind that used to be called 'kulaks' here, but are known as 'farmers' in the USA and now feed almost half the world with their agricultural produce. One of the major reasons for the successful development of foreign producers lies in the elimination of competition from our own agricultural sector, and first and foremost,

the grain sector. This situation has arisen because the Zionist occupiers have switched us to the Asian mode of production, following which labour productivity has fallen tenfold, or even a hundredfold.

M.S. Gorbachev's first courageous steps, in a civil society context, towards permitting and encouraging so-called family contracts and other forms of organisation in our agriculture are encouraging. Equally encouraging, from a moral and historical perspective, are the first publications debunking the aura of heroism surrounding Pavlik Morozov and calling a spade a spade – betrayal (see the magazine *Yunost*, No. 3, 1988).

The state-bureaucratic primitive communal system

This system served to complete the basis of the Asian mode of production during the collectivisation of agriculture, which encompassed, amongst others, the taiga tribes of valuable fur hunters who were at the stage of the primitive communal system (and who, even to this day, have not strayed far from it) (such as the Evenks and others), as well as reindeer herders and hunters of northern marine wildlife (the Chukchi and others). The duties of the patriarchal heads of large families or chiefs among such peoples came to be performed by state bureaucrats appointed from above, whilst valuable goods began to flow (both officially and via smuggling) abroad, primarily into the hands of international Zionist fur barons, who had invested considerable funds in the creation of the State of Israel. The former Torgsin and the 'Berezka' shops played a major role in this. M.S. Gorbachev undertook the liquidation of the latter, thereby demonstrating great civic courage. Naturally, representatives of Zion, who derived substantial income from this, could not be pleased with such a situation. Here is what the patriotic poet Alexei Yakovlevich Markov wrote about the 'Berezka' shops:

> The 'Berezka' shop, Russian furs Are
> displayed so strikingly. Russian? Ha! Ha!
> Here the dollar is king, the scrawny pound,
> the ever-cheerful franc, marks, yen… Pah! Take your
> sheepskin coat

To strike fear into the
hearts of fashionistas!
Let the wife prance
about In squirrel fur!…
A red-haired little
fellow, Unrefined,
rough,
Stepped aside, He's
fumbling with a red
ruble. Well, who needs
you?
What will they give in return?
No one's your friend here!
You're no ruble, just a
jester!
Ah, you wretched soul, my
rough-and-ready lad, let's
have a 'Pshenichnaya'
And off we go home…

(Well, the rouble is meant by Zion to get us drunk! – V.E.)

The state-bureaucratic capitalist system

This system was established immediately or shortly after October through nationalisation, and was subsequently supplemented during the industrialisation process that began in 1926 following the decisions of the Party's 14th Congress. The initiator and consistent architect of the industrialisation policy was, in defiance of all the Zionist, Trotskyist and Zinovievist machinations, the iron, Asian-despotic will of I.V. Stalin. Drawing on his innate Asian cunning, following the death of V.I. Lenin he entered into a temporary alliance with Bukharin and Zinoviev against Trotsky, who posed the greatest threat to the country's future (had he succeeded in taking the post of General Secretary). This struggle ended successfully, and Bronstein was expelled abroad as an enemy of the people. The Soviet Criminal Code of the time contained a provision equating execution with expulsion from the USSR (as was explained at the time – from the land of socialist bliss to capitalist hell). Since Trotsky did not lay down his arms abroad, but even went so far as to establish

The Fourth International, which still exists to this day: Stalin made use of his vast powers as a despot; through Ramón Mercader, a Cuban NKVD agent who had gained Trotsky's trust, he split open the skull of his sworn enemy with an ice axe. Such an exercise of despotic power can only be welcomed, as it led to the physical elimination of a ruthless Zionist bloodthirsty tyrant, whose mass repressions, had he returned to power, would have dwarfed by a factor of ten what is now attributed to I.V. Stalin. And, of course, Trotsky's rise to power would have meant for us, immediately, what Zion has planned for the year 2000. Trotsky's political assassination took place in 1940. It is hard to imagine what atrocities this Zionist puppet would have committed had he been alive during our war with Hitler. It is perfectly clear that he set about undermining the authority of I.V. Stalin in every possible way—authority that was so essential for uniting our people during the war years. And this alone is sufficient to justify the death sentence passed upon him! 'Memory' remembers this, just as it remembers the Zionist occupiers' fervent desire to officially rehabilitate Trotsky! 'Memory' opposes this, and for this reason, too, it is hated.

The fact that, despite the titanic efforts of our people, their immense energy and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the first Five-Year Plans, our country found itself so ill-prepared by 1941, is explained first and foremost by the fact that all the key commanding heights within the state-bureaucratic capitalist structure of our pre-war economy were once again occupied by the very same Zionist occupiers.

'Memory' recalls them by name:

People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry

People's Commissar G.K. Ordzhonikidze, an Ossetian

Deputy People's Commissar Mikhail Moiseyevich Kaganovich (who, on the orders of his brother Lazar, drove the People's Commissar to suicide), a Jew

Heads of the main departments:

– Metallurgical Industry: A.D. Gurevich, a Jew

– Coal Industry: I.V. Kagan, Jewish

– Gas Industry: A.I. Izrailevich, Jewish

– Construction industry: S.S. Ginzburg, Jewish

– Rubber industry: G.S. Bitker, Jewish

– Railway carriage manufacturing: Shman, A.M. (Jewish)

– machine tool manufacturing: A.N. Alperovich, Jewish
– Mining machinery: V.G. Feinberg, Jewish
– extraction and processing of non-metallic materials: Volin, Jewish
– Metallurgy: Ukhimovich, Jewish
– Non-ferrous metal processing: Aquis, Jewish

Deputy to the of the department of Large Metallurgical Enterprises, Aizner (Jewish)

Chief Engineer of the department Agricultural Machinery Construction Izrailevich, Jewish

Chief Engineer of the Main Directorate for the Nitrogen Industry, E.I. Galperin, Jewish

Head of the Heavy Industry Working Sector, I.G. Figanter, Jewish

Second Deputy People's Commissar: Bruskin, A. (Jewish)

Head of the Foreign Trust of the People's Commissariat for Transport, N.M. Birenshveig, Jewish Head of the Personnel Sector of the People's Commissariat for Transport, Askin, Jewish

Chief Engineer of the Transport Machinery Directorate, Pebilitsky, Jewish

Editor-in-chief of the newspaper 'For Industry', Vasilkovsky, Jewish

Director Electromechanical plant named after S. Ordzhonikidze Yasvoin, a Jew

Director of the 'Frezher' factory, Frezerov, Jewish

Director of the Menzhinsky Aviation Plant, Katz (Jewish) Director of the Volkhov Aluminium Plant, Kool (Jewish)

Head of the Kemerovo Construction Complex, Porokin (Jewish) Manager of the Heavy Industry Association, Nemanov (Jewish) Director of the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant, A.D. Bruskin (Jewish) Head of the Chirchinsk Construction Project, Ozit (Jewish)

Head of Construction of the Chelyabinsk tractor Katten, a Jew

Director of the Frunze Chemical Plant, Maryashin, Jewish Head of the Kadyev-Coal Trust, Vysotsky, Jewish Director of the 'Krasny Khimik' Plant (Leningrad), Liss, Jewish Head of the 'Prodmash' Trust, B.D. Kogan, Jewish

Head of the Battery Trust, Proskurovsky, Jewish

Head of the 'Soyuzkhimplastmassa' Trust, M.L. Frumkin, Jewish

Head of the 'Bolshevik' factory: Honor, a Jew
Director of the Sverdlovsk Institute of Industry, Shraiber, Jewish
Head of Azerbaijani oil complex Slutsky A.B., a Jew
Head of the oil and gas industry in Grozny Ozenberg O.L., a Jew
Head of of the plant in Kramatorsk S.I. Falkovich, a Jew
Head of the 'Azovneft' trust, Prozumentik, a Jew
Born, a Jew, Head of the S. Ordzhonikidze Oil Trust and Director of the Baltic Shipbuilding shipyard named after S. Ordzhonikidze, Zolotar, a Jew
Chief Engineer of this shipyard, M.G. Levenborg, a Jew
Director of the works in Voroshilovgrad, I.B. Sheinman, a Jew
Chief Engineer of the Chelyabinsk Tractor Works, Nesterovsky, a Jew
Director of the Kharkiv Turbine Generator Plant, Pukakhin, Jewish Director of the 'Zaporizhstal' plant, Ogachevsky, Jewish
Director aluminium plant in Dnipropetrovsk A.M. Frenkel, a Jew
Director of the and locomotive-building works 'Krasny Profintern' Stein, a Jew
Director of the Uralvagonzavod, Pavlovsky, Jewish
Director of the Makeevka Metallurgical Plant, I. Zlotchevsky, Jewish
Director of the Voroshilov Machine-Building Plant, Dufour, Jewish
Chief Engineer UZTM named S. Ordzhonikidze (Uralmash) Levenborg, a Jew

People's Commissariat for the Food Industry
Deputy People's Commissar M.N. Belyenky, Jewish
Second Deputy People's Commissar Levitan, Jewish
Head of the Finance Department: Dukor, G.I., Jewish
Head of the Planning and Administration Department: Shagan (Jewish)

Heads of the following departments:

– Meat Industry: M.S. Strikovsky, Jewish

– Butter and Cheese Industry: G.V. Giber, Jewish

– Dairy Industry: G.A. Bronstein, Jewish

– Margarine Industry: G.S. Margolin, Jewish

– Distilling Industry: A.L. Glinsky, Jewish

– pasta industry: Zavodnik, I.S., Jewish

– production vegetable oils, fats and perfumes. Grossman, a Jew

Chief Engineer of the same department, Dikur, a Jew

Head of the main department Yeast industry, A.A. Kisin, is Jewish

Manager of the General Sugar Trade Office, Shindel, Jewish

Head of General Office Fisheries industry Isaev, a Jew

Chief Engineer of the Main Directorate of the Fisheries Industry Etlis, a Jew

Chief Engineer of the Directorate for Construction, Staerman, a Jew

Director Far Eastern Trust oil industry Weinstein, Jewish

Editor-in-chief of the newspaper 'For the Food Industry', Lifshitz, Jewish

Director of the 'Red October' factory (Moscow), Shakhnovsky, Jewish

Representative of the People's Commissariat for Food Supply in the Transcaucasus, Sheftel, Jewish Commissioner for Food Supply for Leningrad M.I. Zimin, Jewish

Manager of the Alma-Ata Sugar Trust, Boltanovsky, Jewish

Korsunsky, a Jew and manager of the Vinnitsa Sugar Trust, Commissioner Commissioner for Food for Ukraine A Jew from Mykolaiv

Managers of the Kharkiv Beetroot Trust: L.S. Zaslavsky, a Jew; Manager of the Ukrainian Canning Trust: A.S. Broitman, Jewish

Manager Far Eastern Fisheries Trust Karapotnitsky, a Jew

People's Commissariat for Trade

People's Commissar Mikoyan, Anastas Ivanovich, an Armenian
Deputy People's Commissars: Beiner, Israel, Leveson N.N. – Jews
Head of the State Trade Inspectorate, G.N. Aronshtam, a Jew
Head of textbook textbooks and teaching S.B. Bodessky, Jewish
Head of the haberdashery trade, L.A. Veshner, Jewish
Head of the Central Auctions Directorate, V.A. Davidson, Jewish
Head of the Moscow Branch of Domestic Trade, M.S. Epstein, Jewish
Director of Mostorg, S.I. Gukhman, Jewish
Director State Trade colonial goods, N.I. Shinkarevsky, Jewish
People's Commissar for Trade of Belarus, N.G. Gurevich, Jewish
Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper 'Soviet Trade', I.A. Zelensky, Jewish

It should be noted that the lists provided are far from complete, particularly in terms of the number of Jewish state bureaucrats they cover. Yet the data contained therein is quite sufficient to demonstrate the extent of their dominance in the civil service. And, as I.V. Stalin liked to repeat, personnel decide everything! And so they did decide, but by no means for the benefit of the workers and peasants, to whom these bureaucrats had no connection whatsoever. After all, their social background was even officially regarded as bourgeois and petty-bourgeois. In those years, members of other nationalities were barred from holding senior posts on account of such origins, which is why they were called 'the disenfranchised'. However, this rule never applied to Jews. 'Memory' remembers this and asks: why? But they silence it!

In the army's superstructure, built upon the basis of the Asian mode of production, matters were no better. 'Memory' reproduces only a few details as they stood in 1936:

Deputy People's Commissar of Defence, Head of the Red Army's Political Administration, Y. Gamarnyk, a Jew

Head of the Financial Directorate, P.M. Anshley, Jewish

Head Military Quartermaster Department Ogovsky P.I., Jewish

Head of the Military-Political Academy, Shifris A.L., Jewish Head of the Military Quartermaster Academy, Mins B.I., Jewish Special Representative of the People's Commissar, Stern G.I., Jewish

Head of the Directorate of Kazan E.A., Jewish

Head of the Chemical Defence Directorate, Y.I. Fishler, Jewish Head of the Foreign Relations Department, S.A. Gekker, Jewish

Head of the Air Force Political Directorate, S.Y. Turovsky, Jewish

Head of the Main Military Medical Directorate, D.A. Kuchinsky, Jewish

Head of the Kosarev Central Flying Club: Deutsch, Jewish Commander of the Kyiv Military District: Yakir, I., Jewish

Heads of the Political Departments of the Military Districts:

– Moscow: Veklichev (Vaeman), Jewish

– Belarusian: A.S. Bulin, Jewish

– North Caucasus: Germanovich, Jewish

– Siberian: Tairov, G.A. (Jewish)

– Far Eastern Military District: L.N. Aronshtam, Jewish

Deputy Head of the Political Department TranscaucasianMilitary District S.V. Uritsky, Jewish

Political commissars of army corps: I.M. Greenberg, L.I. Gruber, I.L. Khorosh, Gorin, G.I., Weinperors, I.D., Peldovich, M.I., Yakubovsky, G.S., Bargor, Baurer, Seldovich, Shimanovsky, Shcheglov, Smolensky, Pasmanik – Jews

Brigade political commissars: Aleksandrov, Kruglov-Landa, Pivovarov, Eizin, Shubin, Altshul, M.G., Berlin, V.M., Khants, E.M., Pugachevsky (Jews)

Brigade quartermasters: V.D. Getting, E.Kh. Lipets (Jews)

Heads of the political departments of the fleets:

– Baltic Fleet: Grishin A.S. (Avinovich) – Jewish

– Black Sea Fleet: Guchin (Jewish)

People's Commissariat for Military Trade

According to a report in the newspaper *Izvestia* dated 5 May 1936, a 'consultative committee' comprising 34 Jews was formed under his leadership, the principal members of which were: Ozengolts, a Jew

– Chief Accountant of the People's Commissariat, Berit Y.M., a Jew

– Head of the Import Department, Gendin Y.M., a Jew

– Head of the Export Department, F.N. Abinovich, a Jew

– Head of the Planning Sector, M.M. Taits, a Jew

– Head of the Trade Representations Section, M.I. Nevin, a Jew

People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs

People's Commissar Litvinov (Finkelstein),
Jewish Deputy People's Commissar Lozovsky,
Jewish

Ambassador to the United Kingdom: Ivan Maisky (Steiman, also known as Vilensky), Jewish

Ambassador to the USA: Troyanovsky (his son, O.I. Troyanovsky, was appointed Permanent Representative of the USSR to the UN in 1976); Russian (his wife is Jewish)

Ambassador to Italy: Stein, Jewish
Ambassador to Japan: Yurenev (Vanfman) –
Jewish Ambassador to Spain (Valencia): Gaikis
– Jewish Envoy to the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs: Ostrovsky – Jewish
Envoy to Czechoslovakia: Aleksandrovsky, Russian (wife – Jewish)
Envoy to Greece: Kobatsky – Jewish Envoy to
Latvia: Bradovsky – Jewish Envoy to Lithuania:
Karsky – Jewish Envoy to Sweden: Kollontai –
Quarteeronka Envoy to Norway: Yakubinovich –
Jewish Envoy to Belgium: Ubikin – Jewish Envoy
to Afghanistan Skvirsky, a Jew

Of the 28 heads of the USSR's diplomatic missions at that time, only four were not Jewish and were not married to Jewish women: in Estonia, Bulgaria, Denmark and ''. Naturally, this will provoke hysterical outcries from the Zionists and their lapdogs – the Freemasons: 'What do their wives have to do with it?'. Yet it is precisely these elements, accustomed to pitting people of different nationalities against one another—the very ones who set the Kazakhs against the Russians in Almaty, the Yakuts against the Russians, the Azerbaijanis against the Armenians, and so on— it is precisely they who are now trying to stir up animosity among Russians towards the General Secretary, constantly emphasising that his wife, Raisa Maksudovna (Maksimovna), is a Tatar. How can this be, they say, when Russians suffered under the Tatar yoke for 300 years, and now find themselves once again under the rule of a Tatar woman? The fact that Brezhnev was married to a Jewish woman was hushed up in every possible way throughout the twenty years of his rule, which subsequently turned out to be years of stagnation and further hampered our development – she was one of their own. But surely this secret agent was the one holding things back, using her influence over her husband. And Gorbachev, who knows, might even start helping her husband – and by extension the Russians and other 'gentiles'! We must urgently stir up hostility towards her among the Russians and other non-Turkic peoples.

Union of Militant Atheists

Chairman Yaroslavsky Emelyan (Gubelman Miney Izrailevich) Jewish

Secretary Oleshchuk, Jewish

Manager Pestunovich, Jewish

The Soviet press

The Soviet press and Glavlit (the censorship authority) were managed through the Press Department of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), as well as through the press departments of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs and other People's Commissariats. These departments, TASS and the newspapers were all in the hands of Jews.

Head of the Press Department of the Central
Committee of the All-Union Communist Party
(Bolsheviks), Tal, a Jew In foreign correspondent
bureaux:

Geneva: Gelfand (TASS), Vilver ('Izvestia') – Jews

London: Ierukhimovich ('Pravda'), Penkis ('Izvestia'), Olger ('Komsomolskaya Pravda') – Jewish

Washington: Olgin ('Pravda'), a Jew

Other Jewish foreign correspondents:

Rosenblatt, Ehrenburg, Ierusalimsky, Fishbutter, Sergalovich, Koltsov (Friedland), Borodin (Mandelstam), Kasil, Efimov (Friedland), Altman, Elvin, Iolson, Mendelssohn, Meisel, Amor, Kushner, Lieberman, Feigin, Kantorovich, Mingulin, Limanshtein, Berman, Greenwald, Meyerson

Stalin needed years of Eastern patience to bide his time, but time was running out, and he realised that war was approaching and that, with such a lopsome national composition of the superstructure above the base (a composition which, given its class origins, was much closer to that of France, England and the USA), our country would face a difficult time. He attempted to carry out a de-Zionisation of the cadre.

For the first time in the post-revolutionary years, a Russian – Nikolai Ivanovich Yezhov – was appointed People's Commissar for Internal Affairs. Before him, it was mainly Russians and other non-Jews who were sent to be shot or to concentration camps, and it was Yankel Yagoda who carried this out. He himself was shot as an enemy of the people, along with a host of Zionist henchmen from among the NKVD staff. Following this, the first mass repressions against people of Jewish nationality began. It is in connection with these that most of the current lamentations about Stalin's lawlessness are directed. Yet they remain silent about the fact that they have the extermination of some 20 million peasants—and the very best of them—on their conscience; nor do they demand the rehabilitation of these 20 million with the same clamour with which they demand the rehabilitation of their Jewish forefathers. And yet only a few thousand of them suffered! But the children of the Arbat cry out to the whole world only for them. All this is beautifully described by S.Yu. Kunyaev in the poem already quoted:

Reflections on Old Arbat

Where are you, wretched children of
the Arbat, Who is to blame, or what is
to blame?
You lived in dachas, in mansions, You'd
only just grown accustomed to the noble
furniture,
Time broke down, and they vanished into
oblivion! How to explain it? I cannot for the
life of me!
A son is not liable for his father's deeds,
and yet He who prepares a bed of blood

Must one day stain himself.
If anyone has slipped on blood, Or found
themselves in a logging camp,
Let them give thanks to their fathers… The
children of the Arbat breathe freedom,
And hear neither curses nor groans; They
praise the Chekists and love the leader;
Thankfully, the cock hasn't pecked at them
yet; Thankfully, not one of them has
wondered,
What will become of them in seven years'
time? Soon the machine will be running at
full capacity. And therein, no doubt, lies the
reason, That the outcome will be
unexpected!
Chronos! What are you doing? They're just
children! — Your own offspring! Save
them from death!
But ancient Greek fate is deaf and dumb.
You've had your little fling—that's enough!
Surely you know that history rolls Not
over carpets, but over fragile bones? You
had a splendid and merry stay
And vanished into the vastness of Russia,
Leaving the dachas to new guests.
It all began with Nikolai's children.
What did they mutter as they lay
dying
in that foul-smelling cellar? – The very same
words as those of the wretched children of the
Arbat!
Why should we be held accountable? – Fate is
to blame! For no reason, yet retribution is
meted out in full!
Child of the Arbat, you breathe
vengeance. But you cannot pin every
purge and every inch on a Georgian
name!
For from the cellar in the Ipatiev House
to the barracks in the Komi Republic,
It's, as they say, just a stone's throw away!…

But the first ‘de-Stalinisation’ of 1938 had to be left unfinished, mainly due to the swiftly organised pressure on I.V. Stalin by the so-called Western democracies, as well as by the circle closest to the Asian despot – members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) who were married to Jewish women, including Voroshilov, Molotov and a whole host of others.

And yet the results of de-Zionisation were plain to see: amongst the members of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) elected in 1939 at the party’s 18th Congress, there were only 14 of the most prominent sons of Zion at that time. First, of course, was Lazar Kaganovich, Chief Rabbi of All Russia, who could no longer manage in this same high-ranking party body without his own brother, Mikhail Lazarevich Kaganovich. They were followed by Ancelovich, Benediktov, Dvinsky, Kulik, Litvinov, Lozovsky, Manuilsky, Mekhlis, Sedin, Shvernik, Yaroslavsky and Zemlyachka. But they no longer constituted such an overwhelming majority as before.

This number had also declined in both the government and the army in recent years. Thus, according to figures for 1940, the following individuals remained in the government:

Zemlyachka, Chairman of the Soviet Control Commission, and from 1941 – Deputy Chairman of the Council of People’s Commissars (i.e., to I.V. Stalin himself).

Khinchuk, People’s Commissar for
Domestic Trade; Weiser, People’s
Commissar for Foreign Trade

Kaganovich, L., People’s Commissar for Transport (Railways)

Yakovlev (Epstein), People’s Commissar for Agriculture

Rukhymovich: People’s Commissar for the Defence Industry (which supplied the army with outdated equipment)

Berman, People’s Commissar for Communications

Ginzburg, People’s Commissar for Construction

Mekhlis, People’s Commissar for State Control (and what did he achieve in 1941?)

Lozovsky, Deputy People’s Commissar for Foreign Affairs

Kravel, Head of the Central Tax Administration Rosengolts, Head of the State Supply Administration

And here are the Jewish leaders of the Red Army (as at the start of 1941)

Mekhlis, Head of the Main Political Administration of the Red Army

Smushkevich: Deputy Commander of the Air Force

Mazeilik Deputy Head Industrial Department of the People's Commissariat for Defence

Rezvik Political Instructor at the Tymoshenko Military-Political Academy

Kryvitsky Supreme Sports Commissioner at the Central Aero Club.

Thus, within the armed forces, they mainly held ideological posts as political officers of various ranks (before the revolution, this task was carried out by regimental chaplains, and in Muslim units by regimental mullahs) and quartermasters. Among the rank and file, in the combat companies, they were practically non-existent: their parents were able to provide them all with a good education. People here prefer to keep quiet about such one-sided 'internationalism' we prefer to keep quiet about. Yet this is one of the many examples of an ethnic division of labour brought to us along with the Asian mode of production. During the war, such a division of military labour made it possible for a much higher percentage of Jews to survive – after all, political officers and quartermasters were far more likely to remain in the rear. Moreover, such 'labour' itself is not all that burdensome. It could rather be described as gerontological, and as a result, between 1941 and 1945, 150 Jews became generals.

As already noted, in the rear, the sons of Zion not only did not go hungry, but profited from the famine, taking control of food and industrial goods warehouses and shops. 'Memory' remembers this very well, and is hated for it.

In short, the war demonstrated clearly to the masses and to I.V. Stalin that it was simply impossible to continue moving forward successfully whilst maintaining the aforementioned one-sidedness of the superstructure. Even having immensely strengthened his authority and cult of personality during the war, I.V. Stalin understood that he was dealing with the most highly organised and secretive gang in the history of humanity. It was only towards the end of the 1940s, following A.A. Zhdanov's report, that a campaign against cosmopolitanism unfolded in the country, marking the beginning of the second phase of the de-Zionisation of the superstructure. But it was carried out with extreme caution and at a slow pace. A.A. Zhdanov and A.S. Shcherbakov – its main architects – soon died suddenly. Then, in January 1953, a statement was published exposing a group of Kremlin doctors guilty of murdering not only the two aforementioned Party figures, but also many others.

They had administered contraindicated medication. It was reported that they were plotting to poison I.V. Stalin himself. All were Zionists belonging to the ‘Joint’ spy organisation.

In such circumstances, of course, I.V. Stalin was too slow to press ahead with the policy of de-Zionisation, which had been initiated before the war by People’s Commissar N.I. Yezhov. After the war, we did not immediately acquire the atomic bomb, with which the Zionised United States, together with Britain, had been blackmailing us. And when we, having overcome their atomic monopoly, went head-to-head with them over this weapon, the Asian despot I.V. Stalin had passed his eighties, and shortly after the arrest of the Kremlin doctors, baffling medical bulletins began to appear regarding the leader’s state of health – he was, they said, no longer writing or defecating as he used to. A week later, a statement was published claiming that Stalin had died on 5 March 1953. However, the author of these lines managed to learn personally from N.S. Khrushchev himself that death had occurred at the end of February. Of course, medical bulletins in such an unseemly and frivolous form would never have seen the light of day had the leader still been alive.

‘If we hadn’t got rid of him, he would have destroyed us all,’ Khrushchev told me (in terms of his impact on the fate of the Fatherland, he is comparable only to Stolypin).

It was a conspiracy, a conspiracy involving the entire Politburo.

What is telling is this: when, by the millions, tens of millions, the Zionist youths were exterminating the so-called ‘anti-Semites’ and orchestrating a wholesale Red Terror during the Civil War, no one had the courage to shoot the de facto commander-in-chief, Leib Trotsky, or the theorist behind the executions and concentration camps, the young Kolya Bukharin; when, at the turn of the 1920s and 1930s, on the orders of Lazar Kaganovich, I.V. Stalin physically exterminated 20 million of the best peasants – the so-called ‘kulaks’ – no one in his inner circle had the courage to shoot him – Stalin or Kaganovich. But in 1953, when, on the orders of the world-famous Generalissimo, empty trains were marshalled at all the railway access lines with the aim of simultaneously relocating all of Moscow’s Jews to Birobidzhan, – it was then that all the members of the Politburo unanimously brought about the downfall of their leader, whom they themselves had bestowed with epithets such as ‘great’, ‘genius’ and so on and so forth. ‘Memory’ remembers this.

Soon afterwards, once again by unanimous decision of the Politburo, the order was given to arrest Beria, who, as was to be expected, was immediately shot – he knew too much about everyone! And who was he? A Mengrel, that is to say, an ordinary goy. Lazar Moiseyevich Kaganovich is another matter altogether. He is responsible for the 20 million 'kulaks' exterminated on his orders – the orders of the Chief Rabbi of All Russia – and the 10 million others, yet he is alive and well to this very day! And he was born in 1893, so do the maths.

As for the position of the Jewish-Zionist occupiers in our country during the post-Stalin period, as well as the collective image of our country's supreme party leader throughout this entire period (including the periods of voluntarism, stagnation and perestroika), one must bear in mind V.I. Lenin's admonition: 'M.E. Saltykov-Shchedrin… to recall, quote and interpret', for it is precisely in this context that, in Volume 15 of the Complete Works, Book 1, pp. 292 –296 (Volume 15, Book 1, pp. 292–296, Moscow, 'Khudozhestvennaya Literatura' Publishers, 1973 – in most other Soviet editions, his text has been distorted beyond recognition) in the fable about the zealous boss, it is stated:

In a certain kingdom, in a certain state, there once lived a zealous official. At that time, two main rules of governance had been adopted amongst the officials. The first rule: the more harm an official causes, the greater the benefit to the fatherland. To abolish science – a benefit; to terrify the population – an even greater benefit. It was assumed that the fatherland always passed from one set of officials to the next in a state of disarray. And the second rule: to have as many scoundrels at one's disposal as possible, because ordinary people are busy with their own affairs, whereas Jews are idle and capable of causing harm.

The chief summoned the Jews and said to them:

– 'Tell me, scoundrels, what, in your opinion, constitutes real harm?'

And the Jews replied to him in unison:

– 'In our view, no real harm will come about until our programme is carried out in its ENTIRETY, in every respect.' And our programme is as follows. That we, the Jews, should speak, whilst the rest should remain silent. That our proposals, as Jews, should then be accepted immediately, whilst the wishes of others should remain unconsidered. That we, the scoundrels, should be kept in comfort and luxury, whilst

everyone else in chains. That the harm done by us, the Jews, should be regarded as a benefit, whilst any benefit brought about by everyone else, even if it were to exist, should be regarded as harm. That no one should dare utter a word against us, the scoundrels, whilst we, the Jews, may bark at whomever we please! Now, if ALL this is carried out to the letter, then real harm will result.

– 'Very well,' says the chief, 'I accept your plan, gentlemen scoundrels.'

Since then, the Jews have been causing harm unhindered and unimpeded.

There is hardly any need to convince readers that this is exactly how things stand in our country, and has been so continuously ever since the assassination of I.V. Stalin and the suppression, right from the outset, of his policy of de-Zionisation. The Zionist occupying forces continue to call the shots in our country! They prevent the country from breaking free from the stranglehold of the Asian mode of production; to this end, they have, first and foremost, taken over all higher education and science, swarming the corridors of universities and flooding the ranks of academics and corresponding members of all the country's academies. At the time of the Beilis trial, many Jews emigrated to the USA, and the unsophisticated Russian academic V.I. Vernadsky lamented: they could, he said, have benefited Russia with their scholarship, had they been allowed to develop their abilities here! Since 1917, the harm caused – the declaration of cybernetics, genetics and other fields as 'bourgeois pseudosciences', accompanied by the physical extermination of world-renowned scientists who had founded these sciences – has now been blamed by them entirely on the same cult of personality surrounding I.V. Stalin.

The seizure of the intellectual superstructure – that is, science – is the most dreadful consequence of the Zionist occupation regime, under which our Fatherland has been groaning for eight decades now. This amounts to the spiritual castration of our entire multi-ethnic people for the sake of the aforementioned one-sided 'internationalism'. And this is nothing other than the very real exploitation of the working majority by a minority parasitising on their backs. The question then arises: what was the point of going through three revolutions? The answer is quite simple – so that the national exploiter, the national landowner, the capitalist, the 'baya', might be replaced by a Jewish one. And he, of course, is more cruel, more ruthless in the physical squandering of the exploited, than, for example, a Georgian prince was towards a Georgian peasant, or

a Russian capitalist towards a Russian worker. And all this is based on ideology, for both the Torah and the Talmud, on which Jews are brought up, teach that all non-Jews are two-legged cattle and nothing more! It is precisely in this context – in connection with adherence to this ideology – that the occupiers have, by the eighth decade of the revolution, driven the number of alcoholics in the country up to 5 million. As a result, 120,000 disabled children are born annually from their marriages – mainly among the Slavic population, which is being plied with alcohol most intensively by the occupiers.

At the very end of *The History of a City* there is the *Charter on the Kind-heartedness Befitting a City Governor*, clauses 7 and 8 of which state:

7. Let the city governor bear in mind that it is through the common people alone that the glory of the Russian Empire is enhanced and the treasury's revenues are multiplied.

8. Therefore: the execution, squandering or other forms of destruction of the populace must be carried out with prudence, so that the Russian Empire's resources are not diminished by such waste and no damage is caused.

These lines were written around 1869–1870. Then, in 1910, A. Ventin's work *Five-Year Results* was published, covering a period in the very middle of which Shchedrin's lines fall. So:

Executions in the Russian Empire by five-year periods

1826–1830: 19 executions
1831–1835: 24 executions
1836–1840: 1 execution
1841–1845: 0
1846–1850: 3 executions
1851–1855: 0
1856–1860: 0
1861–1865: 8 executions
1866–1870: 9 executions
1871–1875: 0
1876–1880: 126 executions
1881–1885: 77 executions
1886–1890: 92 executions

1891–1895: 48 executions

1896–1900: 78 executions

1901–1905: 40 executions

In total, over the 80 years in question, 525 executions were carried out, of which 192 were for political reasons.

1905–1910: 3,741 executions

Of these, 3,015 were for political (i.e. revolutionary) reasons.

It should be noted that, for the same revolutionary reasons,

between 1917 and 1924: 37 million people were

exterminated

1925–1953: 20 million ‘kulaks’ exterminated, 10 million others exterminated

1953 to the present day?

Such is the price of adhering to the notion of combining the idea of straightforwardness with that of universal happiness over nearly eight decades, during which, just as Mikhail Yevgrafovich predicted, we have marched to nowhere, except for something akin to a second NEP! And for the time being, it benefits, once again, only the Jews: the goyim have no money for cooperatives whilst the occupiers are still here.

And the country remains, as it always has, in the Asian mode of production, with its inevitable superstructure and Jewish bureaucrats. The people, meanwhile, are under their occupation, which knows neither pity nor conscience.

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